For the Confederate. Cavalry Raid Incidents.

(CONTINUED.) About 6 o'clock, p. m, when we were within eight miles of Staunton bridge, brisk cauponading commenced in that direction. which was to us evidence that Wilson's main column had reached the bridge. We paused a little, but were soon convinced that there were two engagements going on several miles apart, which proved to be true. No sooner had Wilson engaged our forces in their fortifications at the bridge, than General Lee, with Barringer's brigade, at acked their rear furiousle. This was more than Wilson expected, for he supposed that General Lee had stopped pursuing. Our reserve corps at the bridge fought like veterans, their artillery playing havor with the assaulting party.

Being thus between two fires, and not know-

ing how large a flame might be kindled in his

rear, he fought till dark, and at 9 o'clock,

drew off the main body of his forces, wheeled to the left and started for home, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles. Thus failed the most formidable raiding party that ever desecrated the soil of puble old Virginia. The well-timed attack of Gen. Lee had fully succeded, and the question with Wilson was, how should he get back in safety. He had made the trip in about five days. but his horses were in such a condition as to prevent his returning in the same length of different rate, five per cent : Provided, That time. I will not trouble your readers with an account as to how he succeeded in getting back : these facts have already been made known. Suffice it to say, that out of about fifteen pieces of artillery, more than fifty wa-

gons, a part of which had been stoten, some thirty ambulances and divers vehicles taken from the citizens, not one wheel crossed the Weldon and Petersburg railroad. General infantry, met them at Stony Creek and Reams' Station, and threw them into the wildest disorder. They had persuaded and forced off rearly five hundred negroes, most of whom either escaped from them or were recaptured

Your readers will indulge me . while I state pression produced in the country through which they passed. The column on their return' next; the vauguard did all the work of tear- That no credit shall be allowed beyond five ng up railroad bridges, burning depots, and per cent. destroying railroads. Then came the ordnaice train; behind that a host of negroes and plate, jewels, jewelry and watches, ten riding and leading horses; and still in their | per cent. rear a large number on foot, consisting of old men, young men, decrepid old women, young girls and children, down to belpless infants. Then came the main column. After it, the regiments were left for rear guard, one of which kept close up to the train, the other was broken into detachments of squadrons. marched at intervals of three hundred yards. They also had flanking parties, which scoured every body of woods within gun shot of the road, to prevent being ambushed. And for the benefit of all who expect to lie in wait for a column of the enemy, I will say, whenever you fire in into it, fall back immediately, for no sooner than the sound of a gun is heard in their fank than they throw out a heavy

within several miles of the main road along which they travel, and also to take horses, wagons and everything that you can imagine, down to ladies dresses and jewelry. And they will rob a negro and the poorest families valuable. I heard of but one exception of this rule, and that was where an officer found several dollars in silver belonging to some children. He gave it back to the lady, tell-

force; sometimes as much as a regiment .-

They also have what they denominate for-

aging parties, more property thieving, whose

the cries of the children. The panic produced upon communities by

the unexpected appearance of raiders, is terlate with astonishing rapidity negroes that property within the enemy's lines be, and the remained at home, and gentlemen, at the approach of a squad of men, will fly out at the long as it remains in the enemy's lines. back-door and for the bushes as if running for life. I remember going up to a house, and on being discovered, a gentleman put on his wife's bonnet, threw a lady's dress around | the government," approved seventeenth Fehim, and sped almost like the wind through a field. In his haste the bonnet flew off and he lost part of his dress, but he never stopped While near Charlotte Court House, I was waiting at a cross-road for some scouts I had gold or selver bullion, moneys held abroad, or sent forward, when a negro fellow came up in a very hurried manner, and said, "I've bin notes, rights, credits and securities, payable in hustin' for you all de day. Mister M-. who once called himsef my marster, hab got specie, or Confederate treasury notes at their plenty ob meat hid in the woods; an' you jus cum wid me an' I will carry you to it." He was asked if he would go with us. "Dat's and Confederate treasury notes, for the purwhat I com for." "Will you help us fight?" "I will dat." "Who will you fight?" "I'll regulations to be prescribed by the Conmisfight dese white fokes." "Will you fight sioner of Taxes, under the direction of the your master and mistress and their children?" he was asked. "I'll fight any ob dem, dey

all ought to be ded." "Will you help kill them?" 'You gib me a gun an' see if I wont.' 'Does your master know you are come to us?' 'Dat he don't; he been trying to keep us 'way all de time, kase he sed you'd sixty-four, be, and the same is hereby, amendkill me if I cum.' 'Do you knew the Yankees kill regroes sometimes?' 'I neber heerd dat way.' 'I reckon your master told you the truth." I then ordered some men to take asylums, churches, schools, colleges and him and hang him until he was half dead.— other charitable institutions, shall be exempt-He was soon swung up to a limb until he was ed from taxation under the provisions of this pretty badly choked; they then took him down, and with switches and leather straps kept him on fire for about half an hour, and sent him double-quicking back to his master's house. When they had ceased pursuing him he fell down upon the ground, exclaiming-'De Lord in heben! I nebber bin so fooled in all my life. I neber will trus anudder Yantione But such instances where such enmity and hate were exhibited towards their masters, seldom occurred, while on the con-

for master and home were witnessed. [TO BE CONTINUED.]

Party savoyed at Third the Carronne

N. C. Regiment, has been appointed to command the post at Charlotte.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE SECOND CON-GRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, on Monday, the second day of May, A. D., 1864, and ended on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of June, 1864.
CHAP. XLIV.—An Act to amend the tex

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enac!, That the first, second and third sections of the "Act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of the Government," approved seventeenth of February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be amended and re enacted, so as to read as

follows, to-wit: Section 1. That in addition to the taxes levied by the "Act to lay taxes for the common-defence and to carry on the Government of the Confederate States." approved April twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixtythree, there shall be levied from the seven teenth day of February, eighteen hundred and sixty four, on the subjects of tax tion hereinafter mentioned and collected from every person, copartnership, association or corporation, liable therefor, taxes as follows, to wit:

I. Upon the value of all property, real, personal and mixel, of every kind and description, not hereinafter exempted or taxed at a from the tax on the value of property employed in agriculture shall be deducted the value of the tax in kind derived therefrom during the same year, as assessed under the law imposing it, and delivered to the Government, whether delivered during the year or afterwards, including the bacon, deliverable after, and not prior to, the assessment of the tax on property employed in agriculture as aforesaid: Hampton, with his cavalry, and a brigade of and the collection of the tax on such property shall be suspended after assessment, under the order of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the value of the tithe to be deducted can be ascertained, and when so ascertained, it shall be the duty of the post quarterma ter to certify, and of the district collector to deduct, a few facts as to the general appearance of the value of such tithe, and any balance this party, their mode of marching, and the in-, found due may be paid in bonds and certificates therefor, authorized by the "Act to reduce the currency and to authorize a new is was more than five miles long. In front was | sue of notes and bonds," in like manner as a brigade, usually six pieces of artillery came other taxes payable during the year: Provided

. II. On the value of gold and silver ware

III. The value of property taxed under this section shall be assessed on the basis of the market value of the same, or similar property in the neighborhood where assessed, in the remainder of the artillery, and the entire train, year eighteen hundred and sixty, except in of forage wagens and ambulances. Two cases where lands, slaves, cotton and tobacco have been purchased since the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, in which case the said land, slaves, cotton and tobacco so purchased shall be assessed at the price actually paid for the same by the owner: Provided, That land purchased by refugees, and held and occupied by them for their own use and residence, shall be assessed according to its market value in the year eighteen hundred and sixty.

Sec. 2. That section second of an acf entitled "An act to levy additional taxes or the common defence and support of the government," approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same business is to lears where all the citizens live is hereby declared, that all the property and assets of corporations, associations and joint stock companies, of every description, whether incorporated or not, shall be assessed and taxed in the same manner, and to the same extent, as the property and assets of individuthat they meet with who poss ss any thing als; the tax on such property and assets to be assessed against, and paid by, such corporations, ass ciations and joint stock companies: Provided, That no bank or banking company shall be l'able to pay a tax upon deposits of ing her to put it in her pocket, for there were | money to the credit of, and subject to the those behind who would take it regardless of cheecks of, others: Provided further, That the stock, shares or interests, representing property or assets in corporations or joint stock companies, or associations, shall not be assessrible; rumors, the most exaggerated, circu- ed or taxed: And provided further, That all

same is hereby, exemp ed from all taxation so Sec, 3. That paragraph one of section three of an act entitled "An act to levy additional taxes for the common defence and support of bruary, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, be, and the same is, hereby amended and re-enacted, so as to read as follows: Upon the amount of all gold and silver coin, gold dust, bills of exchange, drawn therefor, promissory foreign countries, five per cent. to be paid in value, as compared with specie at the time the tax is payable; the relative value of specie pose of payment under this act, to be fixed by

Secretary of the Treasury. Sec. 4 That section sixteen of the "Act to amend an act entitled 'An act to lay taxes for the common defence and carry on the Gove. nment of the Confederate States," approved seventeenth February, eighteen hundred and ed, so as to read as follows:

I. The income, property and money, other than Confederate treasury notes, of hespitals, act, or any other law. The property of companies formed under the act entitled "An act to establish a volunteer navy," shall be exempt from taxation except on the income.

II. That paragraph six, section seven, of the same act, be, and the same is, hereby amended by adding thereto, as follows:

" It any person shall fail to make due rekee; I bleve old mastur's haff rite;"and thus turn, as required by said section, of the income seliloquizing, we left him to his own medita- or profits taxed under any law of Congress, or in case of disagreement with the assessor, to submit the same to referees, as provided by law, or shall fail or refuse to pay the tax thereon, within such time as shall be prescribed by trary, many examples of the strongest fidelity public notice, by the district collector, under the direction of the Commissioner of Taxes, such person chall be deemed and held to be in Colonel Wm. J. Hoke, formerly of the 38th default: Provided. That such person shall not be deemed and held to be in default, who may

fail, or has failed to make payment, or due

or our level makely reposition of the way

RALEIGH N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17:1864. od to st smed cond VOL I-No. 174.

returns, in consequence of the presence or interference of the enemy, or the absence or neglect of the officers charged with the essess-

ment and collection of taxes." CONCLUDED TO-MORROW.

The Fight Below.

From a participator on board the C. Gaines we gather the following particulars of the naval engagement below Mobile:

At about half past six in the morning the enemy's ships approached Fort Morgan three abreast. The first line nearest to the fort were monitors, the next smaller vesse's, and the third still smaller.

One monitor was suck on the first airempt. and all on board went down, except four men; who were saved by taking to a small beat and making for the fort. They represented she had 117 persons, all told, on board.

Our informant says that twenty-three of the enemy's vessels succeeded in running in. As soon as they were fairly inside, they were cut locse from each other and the fight commenced, our vessels, the Tennessee, Gaines, Selma, Morgan, and also the Fort Morgan, entering spiritedly into it. It was carried on most yig rously by all of them for at least two hours and a quarter, during which the Gaines was struck seventeen times in her hull, Lesides seven times in her upper works. Being in a sinking condition, the men beached her. She lost two killed and six wounded. The Selma fought nobly, but was overpowered and captured. We are unable to ascertain the number lost on her. The Morgan received but slight injury and got within range of her fort.

After the engagement, the Yankee ships huddled together some few miles up the bay. The Tennessee was then under the guns of the fort, and after a pause in the battle of some halfan hour, she steamed up, made for the enemy and recommenced the contest, which is represented to have been most terrific. It lasted for at least an hour. During this engagement, her smoke-stack was knocked away even with her deck. Her steering apparatus was distroyed, so that she became unmanageable, and the Admiral was compelled to surrender.

While the fighting was progressing, a little lew pressure steamer, called the Phillipi, attempted to take advantage of the excitement and pass the Fort, but a shot disabled her and killed one man. The Morgan then went out and burnt her. The clev of the Gaines made their way to the city last night in small

At about 3 c'clock last evening a flag of truce boat was sent from the enemy to Fort Morgan, asking permission to bury their dead at Fort Morgan, and to send their wounded te Pensacela. Not being in proper form, it was not assented to. Others say, that Admiral Farragut sert a message to Gen. Page stating that he had Admiral Buchanan on board with his leg amputated, and that he wanted permission to pass the forts to take him to Pensacola, where his wound would be better cared for than on board of the ship .-Gen. Page replied that if he would send Admiral Buchapan to the fort, under parole, he would transport him to Mobile, where he would receive all the attention required

Nothing was made known in respect of the enemy's loss by the flag of true, but it is generally believed by those who participated, that it was very heavy-that at least 500 or 600 were killed or wounded.

From information received this morning, we learn that two of the enemy's vessels engaged Fort Pswell yesterday, (Friday) on the werth side, and had done so much damage (here being no gans mounted to repel an attack from that quarter), that the garrison blewed up all the works and got safely off, except one young man, (named Richards) to be was on guard on the whart. They are now on their way to the city from Cedar Point .- Mobile Tribune.

Teacher Wanted!

SCHOOL TEACHER competent to teach the A English at d Latin Languages, will find a desirable location, and can procure a fine school by J. M. McCORKLE, Aibemarle, N. C. addressing

CONSCRIPT OFFICE, Raleigh, Aug. 13, 1864. TIME following Circuiar from the Bureau of L Conscription, is published for the information of all concerned. Circular No. 37, from this office, has been re-

By order of the commandant. E. J. HAROIN, Adjutant.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Bureau of Conscription, Richmond, Va., August 9, 1864.

CIRCULAR, No. 29. I. Gircular No. 26 is hereby revoked. Hereafter all applications for detail made to the Local Enrolling Officer will, after investigation, be forwarded with report to the District Enrolling Officer. If the District Enrolling Officer approves the application, be will grant a furlough

for sixty days.

The reasons for approval will be stated in full on a separate sheet, and the papers forwarded through the commandant for the State, who will also express his opinion to this office for final ac-

If the District Enrolling officer disapproves the application, he will endorse in full the reasons for his disapproval, and return the papers to the Lo-cal Enrolling Officer, who will immediately forward the parties to the Camps of Instruction, to be at once assigned to commands in the field, entitled under existing or ders to receive conscripts.

An appeal from the decision of the District Enrolling Officer can be taken, which should be forwarded through the regular channels to this Bureau for its action. It an appeal is not taken, the papers will be kept on file in the office of the

Local Enrolling Officer. Upon transmitting the appeal, commandants will state the company-and regiment to which the appellants have been assigned. This course will be pursued in all cases whether the applications have been made previous or subsequent to the re-

ceipt of this circular. II. Where, in the course of transmission under previous instructions the papers have passed from the District Enrolling Officer to the commandant, action similar to that herein directed will be taken by the commandant, that is a furlough for sixty days will be granted in case of appreval when the papers will be forwarded, or the party will be immediately assigned, in case of disapproval, when the papers will be kept on file un-

less an speal is taken. III. The furlough to be granted by the Enrolling officer is in the nature of an indulgence, the object being to protect the parties during the delay, and it is revoked by the action of the Bu-By order of Col. T. P. August, Acting Super-

THOS. GOLDTHWAITE, A. A. Gen. ang 16-2t Conservative, Observer, Wilmington Journal,
State Journal, Charlette Democeat, Iredell Express, Asheville News, copy twice.

never of some a side soil aver egisted

Negroes Wanted!

I wish to buy one hundred likely young Negroes of both sexes, between the ages of ten and fifteen years. Also a first rate Farming Blacksmith.

THOS. J. PERSON, Garysburg, N. C. Plane Tuning and Repairing. DURING his vacation, the subscriber will be pleased to feceive orders for Tuning and Repairing Pianos, from the citizens of Warrenton and the neighboring country.

Terms—Half the price charged before the war, if read in provisions or an entirelant in currency.

if paid in provisions, or an equivalent in currency.

C. L. PETICOLAS. Refers to Mr. Andrew White, Mr. E. E. Parhain, and Mr. Alex. Dunn;

EVERY BODY LOOK THIS WAY. FLOUR, MEAL, CORN, BACON, MELLONS,

W. W. WOODELS.

2 doors West of the Presbyterian Church,
Raleigh, August 9. 1864.

August 9-tf.

850 REWARD. MY boy MACK has runaway. He left on Sunday evening last. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me. Mack is about 19 years old, black complexion, weighs about 140 pounds, five feet three inches high. He may endeavor to make his way to the neighborhood of George W. Thomps n's, as his mother belongs to the estate of Peleg S. Rogers. july 29 tf JOHN O'RORKE. july 29 tf

BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES. WE have this day secured the services of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to upset and draw out old AXES. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO. North State Iron and Bass-works, Raleigh August 12-d6t.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON.

(OFFICE AT EXCHANGE HOTEL.) Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and from 3 to 6 p. m., until 1st October. ang 4-dtf

Bonds for Sale. FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDE.

RATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS. PRESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from texation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st. 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity. Apply to ALLEN S. GIBBS.

Wilmington, N. C. july 22-tf

Br. Deem's Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund, will, if Providence permit, address the people as follows: August, 12th-Friday night, at Lenoir Institute. 13th and 14th-Saturday and Sunday, at

Rainbow Church 16th-Tuesday, at Harnett Court.

18th-Thursday, at Egypt. 21st-Sunday, at Carthage. 23rd-Tuesday, at Carthage, (Moore

25th-Thursday, at Zion Charch, Montgomery county. 28th-Sunday, at Pine Grove Church,

Montgomery county.

30th-Tuesday, at Troy, Montgomery-co. At the churches he expects to preach, and at the other appointments deliver as address on the state of the country. The friends of the Orphan Fund are respectfully requested to make arrangements to send the Agent forward frow place to

The Fayetteville Observer will please coby.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. RESERVE, Raleign, Aug. 6, 1864.

IT has been reported to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserves, that deserters from the army are permitted to remain unmolested in certain counties of this State. It is hereby made the duty of the Semior Reserves, to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest Military Commandant; and the Captains of the different companies are made and will be held stri tly responsible for the execution of this order, in their

respective counties. By command of Lt. General Holmes. JNO. W. CINSDALE, A. A. General.

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Asheville News, Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Watchman, copy seven times.

STRAY COW,

FITHE property of Edward Cantwell; strayed L off on Sunday evening last. She is four or five years old, has no marks; white back and legs, with large brown spots on her flanks and body; came from Petersburg. A liberal reward for her recovery, or any information leading thereto, will be paid on application to the editors of this paper. aug 10-4t

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Notice.

GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 12,) Greensbore', N. C., Aug. 2, 1864.

THE Medical Examining Board for furloughs
and extensions, meet at this Hospital on Mondays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, a. m. W. H. MOORE, Sen. Surg. Ex. Board.

DISSOLUTION.

TIME CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET Arent's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose only, the name of the concern

will be used.

GEO. ARENTS, HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN .- The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Com-mission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 13th streets. We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of ch wing and smeking tobacco, cotton yarns, domestic and woolen goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had.—
Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also, be attended to and prompt returns made.
D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

Notice.—Having, in accordance with the above announcement, retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS. Richmond, Va., aug 11-10t

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at functional as per square of ten lines (or less) for each sertion. Marriage sotion and Obituaries will be parged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be excouted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Sorghum Boil rs. FOR SALE.

am Manufacturing Builers of all sizes. All orders promptly attended to.
P. T. NOEWOOD. Raleigh, July 22

MOUNTAIN HOME. THE subscriber will sell the above form on which he lives, about one mile from Brink-levville, and thirteen from Littleton, containing 204 acres, sixty of which are under cultivation, the balance principally in heavy original growth, lying on Little Fishing Crock and Bear Swamp, which afford a superior water-power. Also five hogsheads good tobacco.

Office Raleigh & Caston R. R. Co'py,

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS

Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent, on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in

Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at

Negroes and Foundryman Wanted.

OFFICE OF THE LCCKVILLE MINING AND MANUFAC-

LOCKVILLE, Chatham county, N. C.

WANTED immediately, by this Company,
THIRTY GOOD NFGROES—cheppers
prefered. We also wish to employ a white FOUNDRYMAN, who can take the 'ntire control of a
cold blast charcost Furnace. For one well qualified, steady employment will be given. Apply to
me at once, at the Endor Furnace, or address
me there, six Fayetteville, N. C.:
july 25-digt W. S. DOWNER, Supt.

SHOE MANUFACTORY!

I am constantly Manufacturing at Thomasville, North Carelina,

BOOTS,

Made of the finest French Calf Skin, with Mo

LACE

GENTLEMENS' do do do Boots,

Heavy Negro Brogans

for the year 1864. At-

Banks, Monday.

Morrisville, Friday, Busbee's, Monday,

Hood's Tuesday, Wakefield, Wednesday, Rolesville, Thursday,

Forestville, riday, Dunnsville, Saturday,

Laws', Tuesday, Oak Grove, Wednesday,

Do do do Bo Do Kip Brogan Shoes.

Address me at Greensboro', N. C. aug 2-d26t A. A. WILLARD.

Confederate Taxes !

THE Confederate Tax Assessors for the County

I of Wake, will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of assessing the TAXES

Raleigh, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 1st, 2nd and 3rd September.

G. W. Thompson's, Thursday, 22nd ...
The tax-payers of the County are horeby noti-

fied to attend at the times and places above stat-

ed, nearest their respective residences, and furn-

ish to the Assessors a correct list of the following

subjects of taxation, on hand, held and owned on the 17th of February, 1864:

Slaves, number, sex, age, and value in 1860. Horses, Mules, Asses and Jennets, and value in

1850. Cattle, number and value in 1860. Sheep, Geats and Hogs, and value in 1860. Cotton, Wool, Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Buckwheat, Rice, Potatoes, of all kinds, Peas, Groundpeas, Beans, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Melasses, Ba-

con, Lard. Spirituous Liquors, &c., on hand on

the 17th day of February, 1864, and not necessary

for family consumption for the year 1864. The number of bushels and their value respectively,

must be stated separately.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Agricultural implements, Mechanical Tools, and Musical in-

struments, and their value in 1860. Carriages,

Carts, and Wagons, Drays, &c., and value in

1860. Books, Maps, Paintings, Pictures, tation-ery, &c., and value in 1800. Property of all Cor-porations, Joint Stock Companies and Associa-

tions, Gold and Silver coin, Gold dust, and Gold

or Silver bullion. Amount of all solvent credits,

Bank Bills, and all other papers issued as cur en-

cy, (exclusive of non-interest bearing l'onfede

rate Treasury Notes, and employed in a taxed busin ss.) Value of all moneys beld abroad, and bills of Exchange on foreign countries; and the value of all articles of personal or mixed property

not enumerated above, and not exempt from tax-

ation: Land, Slaves, Cotton and Tobacco pur-

chased since the 1st of January, 1862. must be

listed at the amount paid for them. The Bacon

VALUABLE DANDS FOR SALE!

URSUANT to a decree of the Supreme Court,

dersigned, executor of the late Wm. M. Carson,

will expose to public sale, at the Court House

door, in Marien, McDowell county, North Caro-

lina, on Tuesday, the 20th day of September next, a very desirable TRACT OF LAND, lying on

Berch Creek, adjoining the Pleasant Gardens,

including the late residence of said deceased, con-

taining about seven hundred acres, about one

fundred and twenty five acres of which is good bottom, and in a high state of cultivation. There

is on the place a large and comfortabe brick

house with seven rooms and all the neces ary out-

buildings, including a Grist Mill and Saw Mill,

and several hundred choice-fruit trees. Also an

undivided half interest in four hundred and twen-

ty acres adjoining the above, one huncred and fifty acres of which is bottom. At the same time

and place I will sell, as administrator of Wm. L.

Carson, deceased, under an order of the County

Court, an undivided half interest in what is known

as the Gibb's place, adjoining the Brick House place, containing about five hundred a res, and

sixty acres, adjoining the same, lying on the

Chestnut branch, and ore hundred acres lving on

sixth interest in the Fork place, lying on the north

fork of the Catawba river, containing about six

hundred acres; and au undivided one-fourth in-

terest in about two hundred and fity acres of

For any further information about the proper-

Executor of Wm. M. Carson, dec'd,

and administrator of Wm. L. Carson, dec'd.

Notice.

WANTED.—A Master Machinist. Persons applying will be required to give good references. CHAS. G. TALCOTT,

Wanted To Hire by the MONTH, or for the balance of the year, a good WASHER and IRONER. For further particulars, enquire at this office. [aug 2-dtf]

Large Sale of Wire at Auction.

ONTHURSDAY, the 18th of August, we will sell, at auction, 205 Roles of Imported Iron

Wire, assorted sizes, from No. 5 to 15. This will

afford Tinners and others a rare opportunity to

WE wish to contract for 5,000 bushels Char-

Postponement of Sale.

THE SALE advertised to take place on the 3d of August, at Elias & Cohen's Store, is postpont d (in consequence of unavoidable circumstances,) until the 25th of August, at which time

it will certainly come off.
aug l-oawtds S. A. HARRIS, Auct'r.

as axcluded under our whiterm rules

HECK, BRODIE & CO.,

Raleigh Bayonet Manufactory.

supply themselves.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,

Charcoal!

SUPERINTENDENT, 8 OFFICE.

Richmond, July 29, 1864.

Superintendent.

ty, call on or address the subscriber at Marion.

wood land, adjoining the town of Marion,

TERMS made known on day of sale.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R.,

North Carolina.

aug 12-d12t

ferences.

aug 3-d12t

the Pole Bridge branch. Also an undivided one

made at Keleigh, June term, 1864, the un-

M. A. RLEDSOE,
R. H. JONES,
Assessors.

will also be listed.

azg 3-d26t

Land, number of acres and value in 1860.

12th

13th

16th

17th

20th

Meald

Barney Jones', Tuesday, 6th Lashley's Roads, Wednesday, 7th Green Level, Thursday, 8th

rocco tips and eyeletts-LADIES' FRENCH CALF GAITERS,

Confederate treasury notes of the Company. W. W. VASS,

jul 8 dtf

RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

P. W. YARRELS, Brinkleyville, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN. WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE.

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C. IBERAL advancements made on Produce conjuly 14, 1864—d3m.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR

GRINDING SORGHUM. YET OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC. CAREFULLY constructed under the immediate supervision of a gentleman resident for several years on a sugar plantation, it combines the reswits of his practical experience with best material and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an

eminent degree, enconomy and durability.

Other Mills of 2 and 3 rollers, horizontal and vertical, and Syrup Boilers from 20 gallons to 120 gallons, for sale. Address SAPONA IRON CO., Fayetteville, N. C. M. B .- Mills and boilers delivered at Egypt on

Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville on N. C. Railroad. july 21

WOOL NOTICE. QUARTERSMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE
Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following

terms, viz, One burch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Uxford, Tarbore',
Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville,

at this plad. Persons shipping weel to this place will please mark on the packages who they are frem, and the cotton yars will be forwarded immediately. I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the

N. C. Troops. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A. july 8-140-tf

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORK. W. Andrews, have this day associated them-H. AND R. S. TUCKER AND W. R. selves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business. All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

june 28 127-dt

Stolen.

FROM THE EXCHANGE HOTEL, Releigh, I on the 22nd of June last, one Gold Thimble, marked A. L., also a pair of Pearl and Jett Ean-RINGS, with bair encased. Any information left at THIS OFFICE, leading to the recovery of said articles, will be liberally rewarded. july 21-d26t

TO RENT. II'WO good-sized FURNISHED ROOMS, bedroom and parlor, with attendance of a servant if desired,—for single gentlemen only.

Apply to Mrs. McKETH; X. Wilmington St., opposite Capitol Square.

SHEET IRON FOR SORGHUM BOILERS 4½ and 8½ feet long, 3-16 inches thick and 30 inches wide, for sale by july 21.5-dtf CREECH & LITCHFORD.

OANS ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CUR-RENCY LAW.

Deposites on call will be received by the Treesurer in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositaries at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and secured by the brothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the preceds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in ke ping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect. G. A. TRENHOLM,

RIGHMOND, July 22, 1864. Sury of the Treasury july 27-duf

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPO ITARY, RALEIGH N. C., July 26th, 1864

HOLDERS of eight and seven pur cent. certificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their Bends. The coupous thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid Holders of Registered Stocks, who have here-

tofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of any Keg stered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depositary. C. B. HARRISON, july 27-tf

C. S. Depositary. Conservative copy till forbid. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,

Richmond, July 28, 1864.

In order to promote, as far as practicable, the early liquidation by the Treasury of the OUT-STANDING TAXED NOTES, the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer and Pay Depositaries in the the said notes, except the \$100 notes, at 66% per centum on deposit, issuing for same Certificates of Loan. upon hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. The said certificates to be payable on demand, after the expiration of ninety days.

And all agents for the sale of the above bonds are hereby authorized to receive the taxed notes, with the exception above named, in payment of bonds, when sold, at the rate of 66% ner centum.

G. A. TKENHOLM,

Secretary of the Treasury. aug 4-eod12t

We naderstand there are neve

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GOBMAN & Co.

WEBNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

The evidences multiply of Lincoln's downfall. It was a wonderful selection, in the beginning. How the attention of a nation could have concentrated upon a buffoon, who had never displayed any quality of statesmanship, but who was known among his neighbors and a coarse and vulgar clewn, whose highest conception of behavior was the indulgence of a ribald and obscene jest. It was a fit winding up of the concern, when the United States made Lincoln President. When the Roman Empire was put up for sale by the Pretorian Guards, to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction, the Government was not more surely on the decline and hastening to its fall, than was the worn out Union, when all the elements of corruption, male and female, black and white, united on the elevation of Abraham Lincoln to their mastership.

Didius Julianus, a vain and wealthy old roue, with the title of senator, became the purchaser. Whereas Salficianahad offered five thousand drachms to each soldier, Didius went one thousand two hundred and fifty higher, and the Empire was knecked down to him amid the universal shame, grief and indignation of the citizens.

Between this character of Roman infamy and Lincoln, there are many points of resemblance. The prime characteristic of each was vanity mixed with low cunning, deprayed taste, indifference to human suffering, and contempt of virtue. Over the dead bedv of the frugal Pretorian, the Roman trader spread his magnificent feast and amused his chosen guests with the dice and dancing; just as bis prototype, the renowned Abraham, beguiled the hours when he trod the field of death af. ter the carnage of Gettysburg, with doggerel

But Rome did not for long cadure the shame of such a mastery. War followed throughout the empire; the faithless Pretorians, in the hour of danger deserted their buffoon Raster, and suffered him to be beheaded like a common criminal. The signs are auspicious of a coming doem to this new Julianus. Already Chase the pious and awful Chase, has left the council board, to be screened himself in the ceming day of destiny and to help on the settlement against his late employer. And now Stanton takes occasion to make a quarrel with one of his fellows, and he too quits the sinking craft. Meanwhile others, heretefore of the champions in the family, openly declare war, and Winter Davis, whose renegade biegraphy will-make a volume of the sett wherein will be recorded the lives of Andy Johnson, John Baxter and others who have basely betrayed their country -Winter Davis and Wade new make a manifest to show how great a tyrant and oppresser is Abraham Lincoln.

The New York Herald, heretofore a supperter of the Administration and eftimes the veriest superlative of Lincoln's eulogists, now docries him as the "most egregious failure;" and a numerous faction, which does not recognize the nomination, is loud and blatant, calling for a new convention to put upon the track some beast of blood less cold than Abram's. While on the other side in yankeedom, another party, heretofore crushed, down and prostrate, is now coalescing its various fragments upon a nucleus of peace, and erecting a most formidable opposition, right in Abraham's teeth. All the signs beteken the success of this last combination. Soon its full front will be displayed, and we shall see its form and developement.

To us it will be a matter of sharp study, when the day of retribution commences on the

A frog fell out of a block of sandstone which some workmen were breaking at Johnstown. Pa., a few days since. The stone was known not to have been disturbed since it was quarried, thirty years ago; and hew long the frog, which was squeezed as flat as a cen . had been in it before that can only be a matter of conjecture. Immediately on falling out, the repitle began to swell and move, and in a short time became quite lively.

We have known just such politicians. You may wall them up in solid rock and squeeze them 'as flat as a cent,' but take the rock-away and they come to life again and "swell" as nsual.

The Vote at Washington.

A correspondent gives us the following vote given at Washington. He says : " A detachment of Co. G. 10th Regiment, 19 men, gave Vance 19. Holden none. A detachment of Co. B. same regiment, 27 men, gave Varee 26, Holden 1. So you see the old Tenth sustains by its loyal votes, the high reputation she has won by her fighting qualities .-The citizen's vote was 75 for Vance, Holden

OAK ASHES WANTED .- Persons having Oak and Hickory Ashes which they are willing to dispose of, will do us a great favor by sending them to this office, for which a fair price will be paid. Any one in the country having any on hand which they will sell, or any one who is is Willing to undertake to collect some for us, will please make the fact known by letter. We use it, instead of Petash, for making ley to wash the ink off the type.

In answer to an Inquirer the Richmond Sentinel says:

We are informed, upone inquiring at the proper department, that the "successor of a retired officer" takes rank from the date of approval. We understand there are ne vacancies.

The late Capt. Edwin V. Harris.

Among the many thousand noble martyre that have fallen in this sacred struggle for independence and self-government, nene have performed their duty more faithfully than the young and gallant officer whose name is at the head of this paragraph. At the very beginning of hostilities, then about 19 years of age, he left College, volunteered as a private in a coinpany from his native and patriotic county of Cabarrus, and went with the first treeps that were sent from the interior to the defences of the lower Cape Fear. After remaining there a few months, wearied with the moneteny of garrison life and longing for more active service, he requested and obtained a transfer to the gallant 4th North Carolina-one of the ten Regiments, that from the first had enlisted for the war. At this period he was tendered a Lieutenancy, which he again declined, preferring to do his whole duty, in the ranks. He was with the 4th, under the brave Colone's Anderson and Grimes, in all the hard compaigns and battles of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, never once failing in any duty.

Attracting the attention of these and other efficers for conspicuous bravery, skill and the most self-sacrificing spirit, young Harris was urged to take a command for which he was highly qualified. He finally consented and was appointed 1st Lieutenant of Co. C, 46th Reg't N. C. T., Col. McAffae, and was placed in Gen. Ransom's Brigade. With this gullant brigade he went, uniurt, through all the fiery trials at Suffolk, Plymouth and in front of Richmond against the enemy under Grant. He served in the hattles and in the trenches around Petersburg, still safe in the fiery sterm, till on the 30th July, in the daring and successful charge of our troops to recever the works temporarily lest that morning by the explosion of the enemy's miae, he received his first and fatal wound, by which he was instantly killed, bravely fighting at the head of his Company, of

which he had become the chief officer. Highly gifted and carefully educated, Capt; Harris had won the leve and admiration of his comrades in arms-faithfully served his country to whose cause he had devoted his life. He did honour to the distinguished and patriotic family who have made such dear and costly sacrifices in this bloody war, and by whom his memory will ever be fondly cherished.

The War News.

The late Richmond papers say that Grant has sont away to the Valley of Virginia a very mac, which has teen operating on "this line all summer." It is not, however, yet possible to say positively whether he designs to abandon entirely his position before Petersburg. We do not think he will abandon it until the presence of every man he can muster is imperatively demanded else where. In the meantime such of his force as is left on the Appemattox will keep close in their impreynable earthworks, bang away pretty regularly at Petersburg and thus keep up a show of besieging that town.

It is very clear what are Grant's plans in the Valley. He proposes to mennee Early with a heavy force in front, while he sends down from Alexandria or Leesburg a heavy column, probably consisting of a corps just detached from the army at Petersburg to run through one of the gaps in the Blue Ridge, turn our flank or strike us in rear. This is a very pretty

plan, if it could be carried out : From the general aspect of affairs we feel autherized to entertain the hope that the seat of war will at no very distant day, be transferred from the neighbourhood of Petersburg. Those who consider Grant as committed to fighting it out on this line all summer, do not bear in mind that Grant. In making this declaration, was discreet enough not to define what he meant by "this line." We and the world uzderstood him to mean a straight line drawn from Germanna Ford to the city of Richmond; but he may now say he had reference to a line which might be drawn in countiess zigzags, and over such an extent of country as might be de-manded by the exigencies of the military situa-

Prince George Court House has been burnt by the enemy.

THAT AFFAIR AT MOOREFIELD. We are at length able to state the material facts of the unfortunate affair at Moorefield, Hardy coun y, Suncar week. Oas of b cavalry brigades of General Bradley Johnson's command was surprised and routed at Moorefield, and lost four pieces of cannon. The effect of this disaster was to cause the retreat of the whole of our cavalry towards the Valley. The Yankee papers say Averill took five hundred of our men prisoners, dispersed the balance into the mountains and pursued them twentyfive miles. From this statement we feel sure that our loss in prisoners did not exceed two hundred and fifty. As to dispersing a large eavalry force into the mountains, and then pursuing them twenty-five miles, it is too obviously absurd to comment upon even though we did not know that there was not the least foundation for the statement. What were left of the sloepy headed brigade may have taken to the mountains, and we dare say they did wisely. Following them would doubtless have been found too much of an up hill business to have been kept up twenty-five miles.

From the New York Herald. Change in the Command of the Army .. WASHINGTON, August 2, 1864.

It is currently reported that arrangements are in progress for again changing the commander of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Me de is not mentioned in connection with any other command.

The reaction consequent upon the anticipations of a great victory at Petersburg, caused by the accounts first received of the success which attended the commencement of the assault, has created a feeling of temporary despendency which is not warranted by the actual situation. Although that assault proved a failure, yet it does not by any means end the campaign. One of the principal causes of the hesitation on the part of the troops which led to the disaster, was the beijef that had token possession of the soldiers that. the hill which they were expected to take and which they could have taken, and which commanded the rebe! works and the town, mined by the rebels. For this reason the troops could not be induced to finish their work, and a demoralization was created which lest the fruits of victory when it was within

their grasp.

General Grant's confidence in final success is not lessened by this reverse, and it can only delay, not defeat final victory.

The communication signed "Nutbush" has not the writer's name accompanying it, and is excluded under our uniform rule.

We publish below the reply of the Consernatine to the article in a late number of the North Carelina Standard, signed by the late opponent of Gov. Vance. As we gave to the public the effer to fuse, we now give the re-fuser

"The North Carolina Standard."

Mr. Helden in his issue of yesterday pubishes an address under the above caption .-He sets out by saying that he is neither dismayed nor depressed by the result of the recent elections in this State. Quere. What would depress or dismay a politician, who, as he thought he was clutching the topmost round of the ladder, missed his hold, and fell to the bottom in order to commence climbing the perilous height de novo? If Mr. Helden has spoken truly, he is certainly a most remarkable man, and his name will go down to posterity and be recorded in history, as that of one who had his political head cut off and did not feel it. This declaration of Mr. Holden reminds us of what a certain Baptist Minister told us when we were quite a youth. He said the common tortoise, or turtle, was so enacious of life, he was clearly of the opinion, that if one of the order of testudinala had his head chopped off and the same was instantly sewed back, the animal would survive and suffer little inconvenience from the decapita-

Mr Holden next assures the readers of the Standard that he has been a "sound and true Conservative" ever since 1860. But he emits to say that he made Herculean efforts to split and divide the party. He should have said this by way of " vindicating the truth of history." He says, he will never "fuse" with the " Destructive party," and that nothing shall separate him from Conservative, principles, or from the Conservative party. If he had been animated by this feeling six months ago, he would have been saved the bumiliation of the most inglerious defeat any man ever received in North Carolina.

Mr. Holden says he still holds " the sword in one hand and the olive branch in the otliet"-" the sword for the Destructives, and the olive branch for all good and true Conservatives." He says nothing about having a "sword" and a "clive branch" for the enemy. We think we understand what he means by the use of such language, but, so far as we are concerned, we are not, disposed to accept the "olive branch," unless he who tenders it gives taugible proof of an houest determination on his part to sustain the Confederate Government in all rightful and constitutional measures for prosecuting the war until our independence shall have been established; and unless he give the administration of Gov. Vance a cordial and hearty support. The Conservative party has sustained Gov. Vance by the largest majority any man ever received in the State, and so man is " a good and true Conservative," who will not declare his willingness and purpose to give his administration a cordial and hearty support.

Mr. Holden says his views have undergone no change with regard to the prosecution of the war and negotiations for peace. We were in hopes he had abandened his Convention beresy; but it seems not. He reaffirms his faith it the Leach Peace Resolutions. But we think Mr. Holden indicates a change of mind on the peace question, by publishing the dream about the duration of the war, that appeared in the Abingdon Virginian.

Mr Holden says, "The Standard will continue to be deveted to the rights of the people and to the independence and sovereignty of the States :" but he says nothing about the independence of the Confederacy. We consider this rather significant. He says be is opposed to a "dictatorship" or a "monarchy." On this point we entirely agree with him, and we know of no man in the Confede racy who does not entertain the same senti-

As the election is over, Mr. Holden premises to devote his paper to " news, litterature and science" Let the "Illustrated Mercury' look to its laurels. Verily, Mr. Holden is remarkable man.

The following compliment to the Southern Express Company, is from the pen of 'P. W. A." the correspondent of the Savannah Re-

The people in Georgia and Alabama can now realize the great inconvenience resulting from the interruption of the railway lines and postal communication of the country. I do not know what the government, the army and the people of Virginia would have done this summer, when the railways were cut, but for the Southern Express Company. This company not only surmounts difficulties at which the agents of the government stand appalled, but it actually keeps up some sort of mail communication in spite of the sword of the public enemy and the torch of bridge burners It carries papers from one newspaper office to another, when the pest office has ceased to eperate; it delivers valuable packages when all other means of transport have ceased; it receives and transports packages of foed and apparel to the soldier in proference over all other freight; it has entered into an arrangement by which it is required to convey all funds belonging to the government to any part of the Confederacy, and for the safety of which the company is responsible. The government has not lost a cent out of the many hundreds of millions of dollars entrueted to the company. Indeed, the Southern Express Company is a public benefactor. It is indispensable to government and of incalculable advantage to the people. Its agents and employees are really agents and employees of the government, and are rendering more important service to the great cause where they are, than they possibly could if they were in the field.

Siege of Charleston.

THEE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH DAY. Two hundred and fifty shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the last twenty-four hours, closing at six o'clock Wednesday evening Private Faircloth, Company D, 32d Georgia, was severely wounded Tuesday night, by a fragment of a mostar shell, and one or two others slightly wounded. About twelve o'clock Wednesday, a large side wheel transport, with a signal flying, came from the South, and passed the bar going North. The guaboat Pawnee, which was entside the bar, answered the signal, when the transport sailed in close to the Pawnee, several small boats from the fleet then communicated with the new steamer, after which she took her departure and again sailed North.

Battery Wagner opened fire upon Battery Cheves Wednesday afternoon, firing twenty-two shots, which was returned by Cheves, firing eleven shot Five shots, two of which were fuse shells,

were fired at Castle Pinkney during the afternoon by Battery Gregg. Sixteen shots were fired at the city. There was no further change of the fleet.

-Courier of Saturday.

Late News from the North.

THE MILITARY SITUATION NORTH ARD SOUTH THROUGH YANKEE SPECTACLES.

The New York Herald of the 8th (fer which we are indebted to a friend) has a leading editorial on the military situation North and South. It says:

The war drags along heavily. It is August and General Grant is still held at bay at all points around the extensive circle of earthworks which shut him out from Petershurg and Richmond. It would appear also that General Lee is. confident of holding his defences with half his available forces, if we may judge from the numbers detailed to protect his communications, to barrass the Marvland and Pennsylvania borders, and to threaten the rear of Washington. Intelligent and patriotic men are beginning to ask desponding questions. Rebel sympathizers are boisterously preaching a degrading peace on the basis of a Southern Confederacy as inevitable. They tell us that Washington is in greater danger than Richm nd; that Petersburg is stronger than Sebastopel; that Grant's diminished army is powerless to do anything against the inevitable army of Lee, and that, to cap the climax of our misfortunes, a ruinous financial revulsion will be our punishment if we longer persist in the prosecution of this wicked war.

A dollar greenback in Wall street is worth about forty cents in gold-a serious depreciation. We all feel it. Still we must be content vet awhile to bear it.

The Herald then proceeds to preach hope and encouragement, and trys the old game of crying out that "the rebellion is on its last

The rebellion is really now in its dying struggles, and that it cannot survive through the coming wirter. We place no reliance upon the blundering administration at Washington. We look to General Grant, to the armies under his command, and to our co-operating naval forces, East and West, for this great consummation. The administration meantime is too much absorbed in the dirty work of the Presidential campaign to do anything but throw embarrassments in the way of Gen. Grant.

LETTER FROM DAHLGREN'S FATHER. The New York Herald bas a long letter in vindication of Colonel Ulric Dahlgren, from his father." Dahlgren's father labors very hard to try to make it appear that the order found on the person of his son, directing the assassination of the President and Cabinet and the sacking of Richmond, was a "forgery." He claims to have a photograph. ic copy of the document, and declares that it is not in the handwriting of his sen: and finally charges that the whole story was a "base trick of the rebels," and "an atrocious imposture." The old man tries to save the reputation and name of his son by a system of the most bitter and violent denunciation of 'the rebels.'

THE DISASTER BEFORE PETERSBURG-A CANDID CONFESSION FROM A YANKEE SOURCE. For once in our life we must give the New York Tribune credit for the following remarkably frank and candid confession of Grant's disaster before Petersburg. It is not only in-

teresting as telling the truth, but valuable as exposing the falseheed and deception by which the Yankee papers try to conceal the defeats and reverses of their armies:

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 3, 1864, Twilight vesterday was not dark enough to hide the shame of the true soldiers of the army of the Petomac, kindled by the reading of the first accounts in the New York city papers of the last attempt made to take Petersburg by sterm. The displayed headings-"Explosion of a Mine Under the Rebel Works !" "A Battory of Sixteen Guns Blown Up! "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defences!" "Three Tiers of Earthworks Carried!"-provoked exclama-tions of astonishment muffled under mertificatien and sorrow. Glerious news from Petersburg! Why, oh swindled people! the ink, that made the lie that gave to false journalism in New York its last sensation, was not yet spread on the types, while every drummer-boy and mule-driver in the army of the Petemac knew that a crowning disaster and a crowning disgrace had happened to it, and the number of our killed, wounded and, missing was whispered among them to be five thousand.

"Three tiers of earthworks carried!" Aye, carried as Phare's cavalry and war charioteers carried the Red Sea-carried precisely in that way. You murdered demigods of July 30. the hands of love or of patriotism that seek vour remains must go down full fathoms five. Glorious News from Petersburg!" A skillfully engineered volcanick upleaval of the fortified earth, that should have opened wide to the Ninth carps the gates of victory, was converted by imbecility and cowardice into a vawning crater of a volcano which swallowed up with the casualties of battle, five thousand men. "The Grand Assault on the Rebel Defences!" Why, oh my poor friends and brother men at the North, the very orderlies around headquarters enquire of each other in undertone if somebody is not to be hung for that affair of Saturday, and the negroes who black boots and wait on tables, criticise the crime and blundering of the 30th, with the feeling which the useless destruction of soldiers inspired; and the impatience of men who witness the wanton waste of success and opportunities.

No: Grant's perfectly devised plan of drawing the bulk of Lee's army out of Petersburg by a feint movement upon Richmond by the North bank of the James, and his plan opening a passage for his troops into Petersburg by overturning with gun-powder the rebel works nearest his own lines -each wise, each feasible, both perfectly successful-have both been defeated and wasted by subordinates. I tell no secret when I say that Grant wrapped himselt in silence on Monday, and that his heart was gnawed at by disgust and rage-and the statement of this fact is the measure of a great soldier's appreciation of the misconduct which turned an acc mplished victory into a disgraceful and ruinous disaster.

What was the affair of Saturday? I shall tell it only in the outlines, for it is my desire to do no wreng, yet my determination to tell the truth. So, until I gather the sure facts of the case, I will only say generally, that the commander of the corps charged with the duty and intrusted with the coveted henor of making the assault, did not accompany the troops that led it; that not a commander of a division of the corps accompanied the troops; that the work which their absence thus discredited and impaired was left entirely to brigade commanders; that the charge made by the leading forces was not supported for three quarters of an hour; that when the support came up to and entered in the crater produced by the explosion of the mine, it found it full of the advance, in a necessarily disordered state; that the delay in supporting the leading. charge gave the rebels time to recover from

the confusion and terrour caused by the ex-plesion; to gather opposite the breach all their available force; to drive back into the crater the force that had advanced beyond it; to train upon the fatal pit all their artillery; to rain into it a fire of musketry, grape and canister that tore remorselessly, and without the possibility of errour of aim, the solid mass of wriggling, heaving, twisting, crawling, helpless soldiers, black and white, that, inextricably intermingled, defied all attempts to tactically extricate them. The survivours crawled out of the hell-hele one by one. The rebels swooped upon the pit before it could be emptied. I am assured that we left in it of

Schedule of Prices in North Carolina --- Continned.

5.000 men.

dead and of wounded and captured, and have

under treatment this side of it of wounded.

In expressing our dissent from the schedule of prices established by the Commissioners of North Caraolina, for August and September. we but yield to the urgent secitations of some of the largest and best farmers of Wayne county. In assessing those pricees, the Commi-sion see m ignerant o the spirit and ten per of our people or evince a reckless disposition to disregard them. Before the schedule for August and September was published, the farmers of Wayne county were selling their sheaf oats to the government at three dollars and fifty cents per hundred, and were per-fectly satisfied with that price. Some of them now declare they do not desire more, and say they could make an independent fortune by raising and selling oats at that price, even if paid in Contederate money at its present value. One farmer, who shall be nameless for the present, sold and delivered to the government one hundred thousand pounds of his present crop of cats at \$3,50 cents per hundred, and thought himself well paid. But his neighbor now comes and demands seven dellars and fifty cents per bundred, not because be thinks the oats worth that money, but simply becarse it is the price established by the Commissioners. Thus the farmer who came forward, like a patriot and honest man, and sup plied the government with outs when it needed them and could not procuse them elsewhere, loses by his patriofism and willingness to supply the government with his spare produce, the snug little sum of four thousand dollars. When this man has produce or provisions of any sort to spare hereafter, the Commissioners have taught him to hoard them up and abide the result of their next meeting, with the almost positive assurance that his hoarding will be repaid by higher prices. What a commentary on the wisdom of our Commission-

But that provisions, or provender, or clothing of any sort should have been advanced in price, in the face of an improved currency and an abundant crop, is more than we can account for. "Currency bills" may be passed from now till the day of judgment, but the Commissioners of Appraisement for the State can, in a mement and by a simple stroke of their pen, while regaling themselves pleasantly over a bottle of wine, neutralize all their effects. In vain will Congress seek to improve the currency, by diminishing its circulation or by any other process, while the Commissioners for the State assess the value of shelled oats at eight dollars per buskel, or of sheaf oats at seven dollars and fifty cents per hundred, and while other things are assessed in this proportion.

The circulation of our currency has been diminished by one half. The remaining half has been taxed thirty three and one third per cent. We are speaking loosely, but approximating the truth. Frem these and other circumstances the value of our currency is exhausted one-third. The appearance of an abundent crop in North Carolina was never more promising. Confidence in our government and in our ability to conquer our independence was never before, at any period of the war, so firm or so generally entertained. And yet under all these encouraging facts and circumstances, prompting men to reduce the price of provisions and other commodities, and to cease deveuring and oppressing each other and the government, which latter is but themselves, at last, the Commissioners have unwisely increased the prices of every thing which constitutes the sustenance of men and beast; and which are ind-spensably necessary to support the army, and keep the machinery of our struggling government successfully in

We appeal to the farmers of the State to take their own direct interest and duty into consideration, and following the example of the farmers of Virginia, to hold-meetings atonce, in every town and county in the State, and resolve that they will not fill their purses with a weighless currency, by demanding the exhorbitant prices assessed by the commissioners from the government, or from the poor at home among them.

We invoke the press of the State to take up this subject and discuss it before their readers. We confess our inability. to do it justice. There are others editors in the State whose education and habits of life eminently qualify them for the elucidation of such subjects. But if neither the farmers, nor those editors of the State to whom we refer, deem the matter worthy of their attention, we will indulge the conclusion that we have taken a wrong view of the matter, and consequently will cease to press it further on public attention. - State Journal.

Have you seen the Mississippi Cane Pipe Stem man? If not, bunt him up and procure one of his stems. They are beautiful and a decided luxury to "puff" through. He wili be in Raleigh a few days longer.

For the Confederate. Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis.

MESSES. EDITORS:-Knowing that the friends and comrades in arms of Brig. Gen. W. G. Lewis would like to know something positive in regard to him I take pleasure in informing them, through your paper, that his wound is doing well, under the skillful treatment of Dr. Mallett, of Chapel Hill. The wound was made by a minie rife bullet nearly through the calf of the left leg. R. H. L.

Two or three parties of aliens have been captured while attempting to escape to the enemy. at Pulacki, and we learn that many more have gone to Carolina to avoid Gov. Brewn's enrolling officers. Such conduct will be considered very disreputable, but is it worse than that of those native citizens who are physically able to de military duty, and who yet skulk from service under every flimsy pretext in a time like the present? As for the aliens who are anwilling to defend the country that has given them protection, and in which many of them have made fortunes, let them go. The Confederacy can do without them, and we will not have them to feed. - Savannah News.

TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

Entered scoording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by 3 S. Tenasure, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From the Virginia Valley. RICHMOND, August 16 .- Col. Mesby reports. officially, that he attacked the enemy's supply train, near Berryville, on the 13th inst., and captured and destroyed 75 loaded wagons, taking over 200 prisoners, including several officers, and between four and six hundred horses and mules. upwards of two hundred head of cattle, and many other valuable stores. A considerable number of the enemy were killed and wounded. Mosby lost two killed and three wounded.

A Duel at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 16 .- A duel was fought this morning near this city, between Daniels, the Editor of the Examiner, and Elmore, of the Confederate Treasury Department. Daniels received a flesh wound above the ankle. The difficulty grew out of a publication in the Local column of the Examiner, on the 1st inst., of a detective to suppress certain facts injurious to the reputation of a high official in the Treasury Department. [So the dispatch reads.]

Northern News.

RICHMOND, August 15 .- A special dispatch to the Whig, from Petersburg to-days says the Washington Chronicle of the 12th has been received, which contains full accounts of the recent explosion at City Point. It says the explosion was the most terrific of t'e kind ever known in the history of gunpowder. Two barges loaded with ammunition of various kinds which had been moved to City Point, were blown to atoms, with all their contents, consisting of about three then. sand barmels of shot, shell and canister, and hurled in all directions, amidst volumes of black smoke, and an avalanche of broken timbers. A new warehouse, 400 feet long and 50 wide, on the wharf, filled with commissary stores, wes shattered into fragments. Adams' Express office, adjoining the government buildings, and a train of cars, were also destroyed. Fifty four persons were killed and one hundred and eight wounded.

From Mebile.

MOBILE, Aug. 15 .- This evening two meniters and five gunboats crossed Dog River Bar, coming up within two miles of the obstructions and opened are for three hours on our batteries and gunboats, doing no damage. One gunboat replied handsomely; the batteries silent. At sunset the enemy hauled off.

A special dispatch to the Register, dated 0xford, August 14th, says Chalmers dashed into Abbeyville and whipped the enemy, capturing 75 prisoners and pursuing the enemy five miles. The enemy attacked and were repulsed. Our lose, five killed and twenty-five wounded. The enemy's loss, fifty killed and wounded and forty pris-

Firing was heard in the direction of Fort Mor-

From Richmond. RICHMOND, August 16.

The Yankees are unusually demonstrative on New Market road below the city to-day. It it reported they are attempting a flank movement which will probably lead to active operations in that qu rter.

The enemy's cavalry advanced on the Charles City road this morning to White's Tavern, seven miles below the city. A force of Confederale cavalry engaged them and severe skirmishing continued until the afternoon, when they drove the yankees back several miles. No further pars

Just So .- Blower swears that any man who would undertake to cast a slur upon our State authorities, for the prompt manner in which they ordered our gallant militia to drive Grant from our doors, deserves to be kicked to neath by a jackass, and that he would like to do it .- Punch.

New Advertisements.

Lumber for Sale.

THE subscriber has quantities of Lumber for sale, at his Mill, fourteen miles South-east of Rafeigh, to-wit: Weatherboards, 1½ plank, ¾ plank of pine, oak plank of 1½ to 3 inches thick, maple scantling 44, poplar plank, &c., &c. aug 16 2t*

Found!

A DOOR KEY, in the streets of this city. The owner can get it by paying for this advertisement, on application at THIS OFFICE.

Wanted. OLD Hoop-skirts, from 1/4 of an inch wide to

THE regular meeting of the Soldiers' Relief

C. KUESTER'S.

Society, will take place this (Wednesday) evening, at the residence of Mrs. Atkinson, at 8 o'clock. aug 17-1t

\$100 Dollars Reward.

give seven dellars per pound. Apply at

RANAWAY from me on Monday last, PREW-CY, aged 40 year, and EMILY, aged 18. Both are very black and stout made. They are probably making their way to the Eastern part of the State, where they were brought from. I will give the above reward for their confinement in jail, so that I can get them.
BENJ. ELLIS, aug 17-d26t Concord, N. C.

HEADQ'ES DEPARTMENT NORTHERN VA.,) August 10, 1864.

(Extract) SPECIAL ORPER ?

(Extract) SPECIAL URDER No. 188.

I. Major L. C. Latham, 1st N. C. regiment, will proceed to North Carolina for the purpose of securing the arrest and return of all men of his command who are absent without proper cause and authority. He will establish a rendezvous at some central and convenient point, will communicate with and requeat the assistance of the enrolling officers and such other officers as may have it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has it in their power to aid him, and as soon as he has accomplished all that he can expect in the performance of the duty, will move with such of his men as he may have collected to the regiment, wherever it may then be. He will report his success every twenty days, by letter, to the commanding officer of his brigade and to these head-

By command of Gen. R. E. Lee. W. H. TAYLOR, A.

Geldsboro', N. C., Aug. 15, 1864.

In compliance with the above order, I flave established a rendezvous at this place. All men absent from the command without proper cause and antherity, are urged to report here immediately. Such as do not voluntarily report, the enrolling officers will arrest and send to me. Such officers of the 1st N. C. regiment as are absent from their command, will immediately send me their present address.

L. C. LATHAM, Major 1st N. C. Reg't. aug 17-d4t

BOOK AND JOB WORK THIS OFFICE: